

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 130

6 July 1983

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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET ON REAGAN VISIT

BK060335 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers will meet in Jakarta in November in a special session designed to coincide with the planned visit by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Indonesia, a reliable source said yesterday. He said that the Kampuchean issue would figure prominently during the talks between the five ASEAN foreign ministers and President Reagan.

The ASEAN ministers were pleased that Reagan had chosen to include Indonesia in his plan to visit Asian countries, including Japan and South Korea, according to the source.

The United States informed ASEAN before last month's ministerial meeting in Bangkok that the U.S. President planned to visit some Asian countries. Preparations have been since underway for his visit to the countries.

"We must be sure that his visit will bring about the maximum benefits to us (ASEAN)," the reliable source said. He said the ASEAN foreign ministers were planning to meet Reagan for talks in Jakarta, which is now the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. American officials have said that the planned visit would reaffirm the importance the United States attaches to its relations with the regional grouping.

The reliable source said the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in November would not affect the schedule for them to convene a meeting in the same capital either in January or February to make a decision on the ASEAN task force's report on the future structure of the organization and to consider an application for membership by Brunei, a British protectorate which is due to gain full independence early next year.

"President Reagan plans to visit 'an ASEAN country'. We let the Americans to choose the country, but we also informed them that Indonesia is the place of the chairmanship of the ASEAN Standing Committee," an informed source said. He added that the visit by the U.S. President to an ASEAN country would be taken as a visit to the regional grouping.

In his last visit here to attend the ASEAN post ministerial meeting on June 27-28, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz reaffirmed the U.S. support for the ASEAN position on Kampuchea and promised to support U.S. investments in this region.

Meanwhile, Jakarta, [in connection with] the forthcoming visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Indonesia, Japan and South Korea this November will have symbolic significance for closer economic and development cooperation, Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday. He noted that the President will visit advanced industrialized Japan, newly industrialized South Korea, and developing Indonesia.

Prof Mokhtar said it was already a fact that the Far East and Southeast Asia are two regions which are becoming more and more important in world economy. "Even people are saying that world economic activity is shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific," he said.

He added that apart from bilateral matters, Reagan is also expected to discuss regional and global matters in his talks with President Suharto. He said Indonesia will stick to free and active foreign policy and non-alignment in the talks and noted that the United States recognizes Indonesia's free and active foreign policy and Washington admires Indonesia's non-alignment.

BOMBS THROWN AT THREE U.S. BASES NEAR TOKYO

OW060043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0040 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- Molotov cocktails and time ignition devices exploded Tuesday night at three U.S. military bases and a jet fuel pipeline facility in and around Tokyo, police said. All the flames were extinguished immediately and there were no injuries or damage, police said. Police believe the series of attacks was carried off by ultraleftists in protest against the plans of the U.S. battleship New Jersey and the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Carl Vinson to call at Japanese ports.

The first incident took place shortly before 9 p.m. at the U.S. Yokota Air Base in Fussa, Tokyo, when security guards spotted flames leaping out of a coppice outside the base compounds, police said. Minutes later, two home-made gasoline bombs were thrown at the gate of the U.S. Naval Base in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture, by two young men riding on a motor scooter, they said.

At around 9:05 p.m., a fire, believed to have been caused by a time ignition device, occurred near the U.S. Army Base in Zama, Kanagawa Prefecture. This coincided with a Molotov cocktail attack at a Chiba control office of pipelines to transport jet fuel to New Tokyo International Airport in Narita, police said.

OFFICIALS, BUSINESSMAN REACT TO U.S STEEL CURBS

OW060421 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- U.S. restrictions on specialty steel imports announced by President Ronald Reagan drew mixed reaction from the Japanese Government and industry Wednesday. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) expressed regret over the planned import quotas and additional tariffs. But an industry executive said the curbs would have no serious effects on Japanese specialty steel exports to the United States.

A MITI official said the Japanese specialty steel industry has caused no injury whatever to its American counterpart. The Japanese Government will hold consultations quickly with the U.S. Administration after studying the measures in detail, he said.

The issue surfaced last autumn when the American specialty steel industry filed a complaint with the U.S. Government that unfair export practices by European mills are causing an injury to the American manufacturers of stainless sheet, strip, plate, wire rod, bar and alloy tool steel. The American industry took the action under Section 301 (unfair foreign practices) of the U.S. Trade Act. The U.S. Government, however, persuaded the industry to base their complaint on Section 201 (relief measures for the industry) instead.

This means the Japanese specialty steel industry has done nothing unfair, but has become a victim in the U.S.-Europe trade friction, the MITI official said.

On quantitative curbs on stainless wire rod and bar and alloy tool steel, a Japanese mill executive said that if Japan wins a reasonable export quota, the exports of such products to the U.S. could be maintained nearly at the existing levels. On additional tariffs on stainless sheet, strip and plate, the executive said it was impossible to predict immediately the effects on the U.S. prices of Japanese products. But the duty would make it difficult for Japanese steel firms to do export business with American clients, he said.

The blow is lessened by the fact that business has been very poor for some time with the United States, once the No. 1 foreign market for Japanese specialty steel mills, the executive said.

LDP OFFICIAL ON SOLUTION OF BEEF, ORANGE ISSUE

OW051307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 5 KYODO -- A Liberal-Democratic Party leader on agriculture said Tuesday it has become difficult to resolve the long pending issue of liberalizing Japanese import of U.S. beef and oranges before President Ronald Reagan visits Japan in November.

Takayoshi Eto, chairman of the IDP's General Agricultural Policy Research Council, expressed his view at the party's agricultural affairs meeting. Eto visited Washington recently to discuss Japanese import of U.S. agricultural produce with government officials. At the meeting, Eto criticized the U.S. for seeking consultations with Japan on the matter under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules while he was in the U.S.

"It's like a surprise attack. The 13 agricultural products (listed by U.S. in filing its case with GATT) included those which are not on the list of our bilateral discussion," he said. "With the U.S. filing, it will be difficult to resolve beef and orange import question before President Reagan visits here in the autumn," he added.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has pressed LDP officials to solve the problem before Reagan's visit, but Eto's remarks reflected a rigid attitude held by many LDP members on the question. Eto met with Nakasone the same day and suggested the creation of an office similar to the U.S. trade representative office to deal with bilateral trade in both agricultural and industrial products. Prime Minister Nakasone took note of the suggestion.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS ENERGY COLLABORATION WITH U.S.

OW041247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 4 KYODO -- Senior U.S. Government officials Monday expressed their readiness to export Alaskan crude oil and natural gas and steaming coal from west coast states to Japan to help rectify a bilateral trade imbalance.

The officials, including W. Allen Wallis, undersecretary of state for economic affairs, showed the readiness as they began two days of talks with their Japanese counterparts here on bilateral energy collaboration. The meeting was arranged when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited Washington in April.

The American officials explained the U.S. Government submitted to Congress in April a bill to amend the 1979 export administration act to enable exports of Alaskan crude and natural gas. The act currently bans overseas sales of the oil and gas. They proposed in this connection that Japan and the United States hold a meeting of experts, including private industry representatives, to study the feasibility of the project more substantially.

The Japanese officials, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Moriyuki Motono, replied they agree to the holding of such a meeting. The Japanese Government, however, cannot easily decide on the import of Alaskan crude oil and gas and coal from west coast states, judging from the present estimate of Japan's energy demand. Pointing out that coal produced in the American states is comparatively higher priced than Australian coal, the officials said the United States should take measures to make it possible for Japan to import it on a commercially feasible basis.

## Group Ends Meeting

OW051247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 5 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Tuesday ended a two-day session of their bilateral energy working group. They also agreed to continue discussion on the means for bilateral energy cooperation and to examine the impact of coal transportation factors and long-term contracts on the delivered price in Japan of U.S. coal -- as well as possible means to reduce this price.

The meeting was arranged by President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone when they met in January in Washington. The second meeting followed the one in April and discussion by experts last week.

The Japanese delegation was co-headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Moriyuki Motono and Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry, Kunio Komatsu, while U.S. Under-secretary of State Allen Wallis led the American team.

With agreement to continue efforts to secure a go-ahead for Alaskan crude oil exports to Japan before President Ronald Reagan's Tokyo visit in November. [sentence as received] Senior officials of both governments shared the view that they should promote collaboration on crude oil, coal and gas supply and agreed to continue efforts to diversify supply sources, according to a joint press release issued at the end of the meeting.

The officials recognized the importance of long-term U.S. - Japan energy cooperation, the role of the private sector and the need for a balance between energy security and cost. The two sides agreed to discuss further the possibility of joint development of Alaskan liquefied natural gas.

EPA DIRECTOR LEAVES FOR MEETING IN U.S.

OW051313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 5 KYODO -- Jun Shiozaki, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, left here for the United States Tuesday to take part in a meeting of Japanese and U.S. economists to be held in Washington Friday. Besides attending the joint meeting of the agency and the Council of Economic Advisers to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Shiozaki will confer with Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan. He is scheduled to return home Sunday.

U.S., EUROPEAN LAWMAKERS ON JAPAN'S DEFENSE

OW051255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 5 KYODO -- A visiting group of American and European lawmakers Tuesday called for increased defense efforts by Japan and balanced trade with their countries. The group of 10 parliamentarians from the 16-nation North Atlantic Assembly (NAA) made the demands when it met with a Japanese suprapartisan dietmens council on Japan-U.S.-Europe security at a hotel here.

The NAA criticized Japan for alleged inadequate independent defense efforts while noting Japan's constitutional restrictions on defense. It asked Japan to give positive economic assistance to developing countries from a security viewpoint.

The NAA also complained of Japan's lopsided trade surpluses with European countries. The NAA asserted the trade issue was inducing an emotional reaction by the European peoples, and asked Japan to redress the trade imbalances.

It criticized Japan's policy of keeping defense spending to less than 1 percent of gross national product and pointed out the need to secure sealane security while rousing Japan's vigilance toward the Soviet threat.

The Japanese dietmen sought the NAA's understanding by explaining the Japanese people's public opinion on defense issues.

Among the 18 Japanese dietmen present at the meeting were Defense Agency Chief Kazuo Tanikawa; Asao Mihara, former Defense Agency chief and chairman of the dietmens council; and 12 other ruling Liberal-Democratic Party members.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY CHECKING TAIWAN VISA ISSUE

OW060313 Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry Tuesday started a check on consular business in Japan by a Taiwanese "unofficial" organization in response to China's recent request for Japan's stop to consular functions with Taiwan. China made the request in notes verbale to Japan and other Western nations last week.

The ministry's check, mainly by officials of the Asian Affairs and Treaties Bureaus, came while the government is seeking China's real intention in making the request.

When Japan reopened diplomatic relations with China in 1972, it severed official ties with Taiwan. The "unofficial" Taiwanese association of East Asian relations offices in three Japanese cities have since been handling visas.

The ministry's check centers on the Taiwanese association's practical visa business and the change in the business, ministry souces said. The association has three offices in Japan -- in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka -- to handle virtual "consular business," including the protection of Taiwanese residents in Japan and the promotion of economic and trade relations.

According to an original understanding between Japan and Taiwan on visas for Japanese visitors to Taiwan, the Taiwanese Embassy in Seoul is to issue the visas for the Japanese and the Taiwanese association in Japan is only to accept visa applications from the Japanese, the sources said. But, from two or three years ago, the functions changed and the association itself has been issuing visas. Regarding this change in practical visa handling, the Foreign Ministry sees a possibility for reassessment of legal status of the Taiwanese association.

Meanwhile, the nongovernmental Interchange Association of Japan is accepting entry applications by Taiwanese wishing to visit Japan and the Japanese consulate general is issuing entry certificates for the Taiwanese. The ministry sources said the Interchange Association is functioning purely for entry-application acceptance and that there is no need to change its function in response to the Chinese request.

#### TALKS TO BE HELD IN MOSCOW ON UN, DISARMAMENT

OW061003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union will hold working-level talks on topics on the agenda of the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly and on disarmament problems next week in Moscow, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

The dialogue between the two countries follows a high-level consultation last April in Tokyo, when Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa visited Japan. The discussion scheduled for next Thursday will cover wide-ranging international issues, including U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Shozo Kadota, director general of the Foreign Ministry's United Nations Affairs Bureau, will head the Japanese delegation, while Vladimir Petrovski, head of the International Organizations Section of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will represent the Soviet Union, according to the announcement. The announcement said the discussions could be extended for a second day, Friday, if necessary.

HATOYAMA TO LEAD FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO USSR

OW060543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0532 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama will leave Thursday for Moscow, it was reported Wednesday. Hatoyama will visit the Soviet Union in his capacity as vice president of the Japan-Soviet Friendship Society. He will be there until July 10 at the invitation of the society's Soviet counterpart.

Hatoyama met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to report on his coming trip to Moscow. Nakasone told Hatoyama that his trip to Moscow is timely and asked him to study the situation in the Soviet Union.

DIET MEMBERS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

OW060103 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 6 KYODO -- A delegation of the Japanese Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship, led by Chuji Kuno, left Pyongyang for home by air Tuesday, according to a KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY report monitored here.

Kuno, Liberal-Democratic dietman and the chairman of the Japanese league, and his group had visited Pyongyang to help resume private-level talks on the extension of a fishery agreement between the two nations. Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations.

The Korean agency also said a trade union delegation, led by Kim Kuk-sam, vice-chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang for Japan by air Tuesday.

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET ROK'S CHON

OW011039 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Tokyo July 1 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurai will leave next Wednesday for a five-day visit to Seoul where he will confer with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, an informed source said Friday. He will also meet Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sook, Home Affairs Minister No Tae-u to discuss the relations between the two countries, the source said. Sakurai is a leading member of a faction within the Liberal-Democratic Party led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Another purpose of the Seoul visit concerns Sakurai's capacity as president of the Japan Badminton Association, the source said. During a meeting with Kim Yong-sik, chairman of the Korea Olympic Organizing Committee, and other sports officials, Sakurai will try to persuade them to introduce badminton as an exhibition event in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games, he said.

NODONG SINMUN CONDEMNS U.S. 'WAR PREPARATIONS'

SK051225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN July 4 carried an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Hasten Preparations for New War of Aggression in Korea," which notes that the U.S. imperialists are extensively reinforcing their aggression forces in South Korea to realize the wild ambition to seize the Asian region.

The paper says: First of all, the U.S. imperialists are making haste to turn South Korea into a nuclear base. With a pilot to deploy neutron weapons there, they are shipping in quantities of military equipment necessary for the use of neutron weapons. They also try to deploy in South Korea, "Lance," "Pershing" medium-range and cruise missiles, while massing in and around South Korea nuclear combat equipment including "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of carrying neutron and other nuclear bombs.

Recently the U.S. Defense Department decided to deploy 100 highly efficient attack helicopters in order to beef up the U.S. Air Force there [as received]. Besides, to increase the attack capacity of the U.S. Air Force in south Korea they are introducing all sorts of warplanes including latest-type fighter-bombers and expanding the military airfields and runways.

The U.S. Navy present in South Korea is [being] reinforced with frigates and guided missile warships, and the U.S. ground forces including the Second Infantry Division there are [being] rearmed with sophisticated military equipment including tanks of new types. It was recently reported that the U.S. Hughes Helicopter Company would transfer to the puppets military helicopters worth 12 million dollars before long.

For the increase of the puppet army's combat power the U.S. imperialists planned to grant additionally 70 million dollars of military aid for the present fiscal year, and decided to give 230 million dollars of military sales loan in the fiscal 1984.

While modernising the military equipment of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army and arming them with mass destruction weapons, they are frantically staging military exercises to make an effective use of them in a real war. If the U.S. imperialists ignite a war in Korea, obsessed with an anachronistic dream, it will result only in precipitating their own destruction, the paper warns.

NODONG SINMUN FLAILS U.S.-JAPAN 'AGGRESSIVE PLAN'

SK051544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN in an article today says that the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese struggle should be intensified and collusion between the United States and Japan and their aggressive moves be checked and frustrated, if world peace is to be defended and the independence and sovereignty of the Asian countries be safeguarded.

The historic lesson tells that strengthening of the military alliance of the imperialists resulted in the provocation of aggressive wars, the author of the article notes, and continues: The prevailing situation calls for a heightened vigilance against the tightened U.S.-Japanese military alliance and a resolute struggle to check the U.S.-Japan joint aggression.

The article says that the strengthening of the U.S.-Japan military alliance finds manifestation in the facts that Japan is turning rapidly into a nuclear base. The military share of Japan is increasing and Japan decided to offer her arms technology to the United States and she stages U.S.-Japan joint military exercises and has even decided to carry out joint military exercises of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the "Self-Defence Forces." The article further says:

The strengthening of the U.S.-Japan military alliance is a dangerous development stemming from the demand of the Asian and Korean strategy of the U.S. imperialists who resort to new war adventures in a bid to realise their design of world supremacy with "strength" and the demand of the Japanese reactionaries' policy of overseas expansion.

In strengthening the U.S.-Japan military alliance the U.S. imperialists seek an overall mobilization and utilization of the manpower and material potentials of Japan in a new war of aggression on Korea and make the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" a major military striking force. The Japanese reactionaries are scheming to gratify their desire for Asian reinvasion by colluding with the U.S. imperialists and partaking of their Asian strategy.

The strengthening of the U.S.-Japan military alliance is linked with and is an important part of the moves to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

For checking and frustrating the U.S. and Japanese aggressive manœuvres it is necessary first of all to direct the spearhead of struggle against the U.S. imperialists and thwart their criminal attempt to put up the Japanese militarists as a "shock-brigade" of their Asian aggression.

Stressing that the struggle against the Japanese militarists should also be strengthened, the article says: Only then is it possible to frustrate their design for Asian reinvasion and, at the same time, successfully smash the U.S. imperialists' Asian policy of aggression.

#### WORLD NATIONS URGED TO BOYCOTT SEOUL IPU MEETING

SK060056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today comes out with a commentator's article headlined "No One Should Fall a Victim to Imperialists' Political Intrigues," which reads in full:

The South Korean puppets are getting noisier these days in their fuss over the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which they say will be held in Seoul in October.

The designation of Seoul, South Korea, as the venue of the conference is an offspring of the U.S. imperialists' intrigues.

It had been the usage of the Inter-Parliamentary Union with a history of nearly one century to choose as the venue of its conference a place not inconvenient to the participation of the delegate of any member nation by a consensus of opinion. But, strangely enough, this usage was ignored in designating the place of its 70th conference.

Despite the opposition of many member nations of the union, the U.S. imperialists had Seoul chosen for the conference in a far-fetched manner. It was without precedent in the union's history to ignore the practice of consensus in deciding upon the venue of its conference. An atmosphere of split and confrontation is now brewing among the member nations of the Inter-Parliamentary Union over the persistent designation of Seoul as the place for the 70th conference.

An insidious political aim lurks behind the desperate bid of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to convene the conference in Seoul, turning a deaf ear to the stubborn opposition of many countries.

This is, above all, connected with their "two Koreas" plot.

The U.S. imperialists have long since schemed to create "two Koreas" in order to keep hold on South Korea permanently as their colonial stronghold in Asia and military bridgehead for their continental aggression, claiming that it is the "frontline of their global strategy."

They have craftily worked to realise their "two Koreas" plot by having the South Korean puppet clique internationally recognized as an "independent state" by coming out with the argument for "simultaneous entry" of the North and the South of Korea into the United Nations and "cross recognition". It was part of these manoeuvres that they framed up the plot to hold the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul.

The conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, unlike a meeting of other international organisations, is an international rendezvous of personages selected at the parliament of each country. Taking this into account, the U.S. imperialists seek to make it appear that the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and Third World countries which do not recognize South Korea as a state nor have diplomatic relations with it recognize the South Korean puppet clique as an "independent state" and to raise its international position by inducing these countries to attend the international conference convened in Seoul.

Another important aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists in their desperate attempt to have the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul is to create the impression that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique enjoys "support" in the international arena and thereby save them from international isolation and lull the daily growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the South Korean people and bridge over the crisis of their colonial rule.

Today the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has become the target of hatred and denunciation of people of broad strata at home and abroad as a group of fascist tyrants and truculent murderers without an equal and its ruling foundation is shaking still further.

Such being the situation, the U.S. imperialists intend to use the inter-parliamentary conference at all costs in strengthening the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, their faithful stooge.

Furthermore, they seek to cover up their frantic moves of aggression and war in South Korea by abusing the conference.

This is why no small number of Third World countries steadfast in their stand of independence against imperialism have officially manifested their stand not to attend the 70th conference of the union, if it were held in Seoul.

The political and public figures of different countries of the world who love justice and freedom, drawing attention to the present grim situation in South Korea, are lifting up their voices that no one should attend the conference called in Seoul.

Some time ago the representative of a Japanese political party made clear its plan to appeal to all political parties to bar Japan from participating in the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, saying that "the South Korean Government's suppression of democracy has gone to such a pass where it must not be overlooked."

All this is only too natural.

Those countries which manifested their decision not to participate in the conference scheduled in Seoul maintain the principled stand that they cannot go to Seoul because they recognize the DPRK as the only legitimate state of the Korean nation and regard South Korea as a colony of the U.S. imperialists and do not have any state relations with it.

They justly consider that if they went to Seoul for the conference, they would fall a victim to the political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and help them in their criminal plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

This is true.

Whether one attends the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Seoul, or not is not a mere question of whether one attends an international conference, or not.

One may simply think that even if they go to Seoul, they would be only attending an international conference arranged by an international organisation and this would be nothing strange. But the problem is that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are viciously manoeuvring to use the Inter-Parliamentary Conference as an occasion for making haste with the creation of the "two Koreas" and as a veil for concealing the colonial fascist rule in South Korea and the new war provocation moves, if it is attended by socialist and non-aligned countries which have rejected the South Korean puppet clique.

Whether they go to Seoul or not, therefore, boils down to a serious problem of whether they are embroiled in the heinous political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, or not.

We hold that all the countries of the world which adhere to the anti-imperialist stand for independence and value peace and security of mankind should boycott the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Seoul.

In view of the social and political atmosphere in South Korea today, Seoul is a place unfit for delegates of dignified independent sovereign states to set foot in.

South Korea is a complete U.S. colony which is under the U.S. imperialists' military occupation, political domination and economic subjugation.

The socalled "regime" of South Korea is a marionette without any sovereignty or real power, no more than a dirty tool for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and war policy.

Under the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique democracy and human rights in South Korea are ruthlessly trampled underfoot and terrorism and suppression prevail. It has been reduced to a most dreadful living hell of the 20th century.

In South Korea political parties and organisations calling for democracy are dissolved by force, patriots and democrats are arrested and put to trials or expelled abroad. In Seoul the air is rent by the roaring of the caterpillars of armored vehicles and sirens of police cars in suppressing the anti-"government," anti-fascist demonstrations.

Further, declaring the Korean peninsula "a testing ground for a showdown of strength" for the 80s; the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing aggression forces in and around South Korea and ceaselessly staging war exercises, openly blabbing that the "second war in Korea would be a nuclear war," they are getting overheated in preparations for a nuclear war in Korea.

They have already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear bombs and shells and nuclear mines in South Korea. Not content with this, they are plotting to introduce there even "Pershing" medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles and neutron weapons, barbarous mass destruction weapons.

As a result, almost every day the gunfiring is rocking the sky and earth and the dark clouds of war are heavily hanging over South Korea.

As regards such situation of South Korea, a foreign newspaper said the whole of South Korea has turned into an army barrack.

According to a report from South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique tries to cover the looks of the miserable South Korean society, corrupt and confused, and plans to launch a "wholesale roundup campaign" to establish a social order for the holding of an inter-parliamentary conference. This shows that as a matter of fact the puppet clique is trying to use the convocation of the conference in Seoul in more harshly suppressing the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

If one sets foot in South Korea in disregard of all these facts, does this only mean participating in the international conference and nothing else?

No matter what one's subjective intention may be, after all, this means that he connives at and encourages the colonial fascist rule and heinous suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and their moves to perpetuate the national division and new war provocation manoeuvres.

Of course, it is apprehensible that if delegates of staunch anti-imperialist countries boycott the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the reactionary countries may adopt unhindered resolutions in disadvantage of peace and progressive forces at the conference. But if they go to Seoul with a view to preventing it, they would inevitably be involved in the political trick of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique. One cannot but express deeper concern for the graver consequences possible arising therefrom.

Moreover, as the conference is to be opened in Seoul, it must be taken into consideration that according to usage the South Korean puppets would be the chairman of the conference.

At the sixth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development held in Belgrade some time ago, when the South Korean puppet delegate appeared on the rostrum to speak, many delegates of socialist and non-aligned countries took a correct stance of determinedly walking out of the meeting hall.

It is all the more unbecoming indeed for delegates of dignified sovereign countries to go to South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism, and discuss something under the baton of the South Korean puppet, a faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism.

Even if a resolution is adopted under such conditions, it will exert no power upon the world people.

On the contrary, it will improve the public image of the puppet and make a political fun of themselves by him.

If the U.S. imperialists and their followers adopt an illegal resolution as delegates of justice-upholding countries are absent from the conference, it will only reveal their reactionary nature with increasing clarity.

To all intents and purposes, there is no reason whatever to go to Seoul.

In the international arena today struggle is becoming fiercer between the anti-imperialist independent forces and the imperialist forces.

Only when the socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries firmly unite with each other under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence and wage joint struggle vigorously against the imperialist aggression forces can they defend world peace and security and achieve national independence and social progress.

Peace can never be guaranteed if one, far from dealing a blow at the imperialists' moves towards aggression and war and splitting and alienating moves against an independent people and frustrating their moves, seeks a compromise with the imperialists by conniving at them and making a sacrifice of other nation's interests.

The parliamentary unions of all countries which value justice and peace should boycott the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be held in South Korea.

This is a call of world conscience and a road truly conducive to the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

What stance one adopts toward it will be a touchstone showing if he truly wants world peace and security, desires independent development of the people of each country and takes a truly firm position of international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism.

The parliamentary unions of various countries which set store by justice and peace should cogitate over the question of whether they participate in the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union or not.

#### VRPR ON CHON'S POLICY FOR REDISTRIBUTING NORTH'S LAND

SK051316 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Renunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Dialogue on Chon Tu-hwan's remarks on distributing farmland and houses after reunification and his reunification overtures, from the program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [First speaker] It is very unusual for him to speak frankly.

[Second speaker] Who is so frank?

[First speaker] Chon Tu-hwan.

[Second speaker] Chon Tu-hwan? What did he say?

[First speaker] OK. Listen. Chon Tu-hwan is said to have instructed his subordinates to thoroughly study various issues to be solved after reunification, including the issue of the fair distribution to the North Korean people of the nationalized farmland and houses in North Korea.

[Second speaker] What? Reunifying the country peacefully does not mean that the South dominates the North or vice versa, does it?

[First speaker] Of course not.

[Second speaker] So?

[First speaker] Chon Tu-hwan's remarks on the distribution of nationalized farmland and houses to the North Korean people reveal his wild ambition to invade the North, to plunder all nationalized property, and sell out the people.

[Second speaker] In other words, Chon Tu-hwan's clamoring about reunification of the country is tantamount to an open remark to swallow the North, isn't it?

[First speaker] That's right. The so-called peace, the meeting of persons in authority, dialogue and reunification that Chon Tu-hwan has noisily advertised are out-and-out lies.

[Second speaker] Chon Tu-hwan had better remove the smoke screen of so-called dialogue and national harmony for democratic unification and widely make public to the world his true intention for northward invasion. Don't you think so?

[First speaker] That's right. However, Chon Tu-hwan has to pretend that he is concerned about reunification.

[Second speaker] So he must be in trouble. I can guess how he suffers in his heart.

[First speaker] He had better renounce such tricks and, instead, announce to the world that the proposal for national harmony for democratic unification is a forgery and that the true proposal is northward invasion by force of arms. He had also better frankly admit that the danger of southward invasion from the North is a complete lie and a fabrication and that the Team Spirit '83 joint military exercise was an exercise for aggression against the North.

[Second speaker] Chon Tu-hwan's intention to make the houses and farmland in the North his own property is tantamount to an open declaration to the world that northward invasion by force of arms is the true policy.

#### NEW 'SUPPRESSIVE MACHINE' REPORTED IN SOUTH

SK060835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors on July 2 set up a new suppressive machine called "wireless crime prevention corps" with a view to further intensifying the suppression of the people, according to a report.

The fascist hooligans held that day the inaugural meeting of this "corps" at the puppet Kangdong police station in Seoul.

No sooner had they set up the new suppressive machine than the puppets supplied the "crime prevention corps," police agents with wireless apparatuses to be used in cracking down upon people.

NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF CPC FOUNDED

SK010526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article titled "Proud Path Shining With Victory and Glory" to the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

The author of the article says: On this day the Korean communists and people extend warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the entire members of the Communist Party and people of China.

The Communist Party of China is a glorious party with a long history and revolutionary traditions. As the central staff of the Chinese revolution the Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people along the road of struggle and victory.

Under the correct leadership of Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China waged a persistent struggle to smash the reactionary rule of imperialism and feudalism and finally won victory in the people's revolution and carried out the historic cause of founding the People's Republic of China, a genuine country of the people.

After the victory of the revolution the Communist Party of China, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self reliance and hard struggle, powerfully roused the entire people to the struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction and thereby converted the country into a mighty socialist state in a brief span of time. As a result, a pulsating, socialist new China has imposingly risen in the vast land of China. This was a most deep-going socio-economic change in the thousands of years long history of China.

In recent years the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of China have successfully overcome the difficulties that cropped up on the road ahead of them and embarked upon the new historic stage of realising socialist modernisation.

Today the industrious and talented Chinese people, rallied close around the Communist Party of China, are vigorously struggling with full confidence to carry out the decisions of the 12th national congress of the party and the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress, build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic, modernized socialist state and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

The international position of the People's Republic of China is rising day by day and her influence on the development of the world situation as a whole and the solution of the international issues is growing.

The Korean communists and people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the achievements made by the Communist Party and people of China and draw great encouragement from them.

The friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China has a long tradition and has been brought into bloom in the course of their common struggle and consolidated in the grim trials. Mutual visits by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang and other epochal events which will shine long in the annals of the Korea-China friendship are recorded one after another.

As it is based on the closest comradeship and noble sense of revolutionary obligation existing between the party and state leaders of the two countries, the Korea-China friendship has become an indestructible one.

The Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and has withstood all trials of history will come into fuller bloom generation after generation and will be as eternal as the rivers and mountains of the two countries.

The destinies of the Korean and Chinese peoples are linked with each other as one. In the future, too, as in the past, the Korean people will fight to the end shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people to realise the common aim and idea of independence, sovereignty, peace, socialism and communism.

KIM IL-SONG GREETS POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ON BIRTHDAY

SK051547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 5 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on his 60th birthday. The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, offer warm felicitations to you on your 60th birthday.

You participated in the anti-fascist armed struggle from your early years and have ever since the liberation of Poland devotedly struggled for the strengthening of the defences and socialist development of the country.

Today the Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by you, are striving energetically to tide over the temporary difficulties created within the country and consolidate and develop the socialist system, smashing all manner of counterrevolutionary maneuvers of the enemies within and without.

The Korean people always support your just cause and believe that the friendly and cooperative relations firmly established between our two peoples in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism will grow stronger and develop with each passing day. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you good health and greater success in your future work.

KIM GREETS YUGOSLAVIA'S MARKOVIC ON ELECTION

SK031034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 3 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Dragoslav Markovic upon the latter's election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The message reads:

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and in my own name, extend warm congratulations to you on your election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will continue to develop in favour of the common struggle for strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and achieving the victory in the cause of socialism, anti-imperialism and independence, I take this opportunity to sincerely hope for a great success in the endeavours of the Yugoslav people for carrying out the tasks put forward at the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and in your responsible work.

YI CHONG-OK CONDOLES HUNGARY'S LAZAR ON MINE DEATHS

SK020825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. Hearing the sad news that heavy casualties were caused by an unexpected accident at the Mar Kushegy coal mine, the message expressed deep condolences to the chairman and the bereaved families of the deceased.

JAPANESE DIETMEN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

SK051550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Chuji Kuno, Liberal-Democratic member of the House of Representatives of Japan and chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, left here on July 5 by air. It was farewelled at the airport by Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Association for the Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NIGER UNIVERSITY DELEGATION

SK031507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on July 3 received the visiting delegation of Niamey University of Niger. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Rector of Niamey University Abdou Hamani. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN VISITORS -- Pyongyang June 30 -- R. Y. Thomas, senior executive officer of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ghana, and a Polish table tennis team for participating in the Third Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament arrived in Pyongyang on June 30 by air. The Tunisian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Bem Meriem Amor, secretary general of the Zaghouan regional cultural committee of the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia and the delegation of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans, comrade-in-arms Mr Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden headed by Juan Delgado, and the Romanian, Hungarian and Soviet teams which had participated in the 4th international callisthenic competitions left here for home today by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1649 GMT 30 July 83 SK]

COURT TO BEGIN TRIAL OF SIX PRC HIJACKERS 18 JULY

SK060337 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul District Criminal Court will begin the trial of six hijackers of a Chinese civil airliner on July 18. The six Chinese including Zhuo Zhangren, 35, a former employee of the Materials Supply Bureau of Liaoning Province, were indicted last June 1 on charges of hijacking a jetliner of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC).

The plane, on a domestic flight from Shenyang to Shanghai with over 100 people aboard, landed in South Korea on May 5 after the hijackers allegedly shot their way into the cockpit and forced the pilot to change course. All the crew and passengers were returned with the British-built Trident airliner in May after three days of negotiations in Seoul between Chinese and South Korean officials, the first official contract between the two nations in over 30 years.

Five Korean defense attorneys have been chosen for the Chinese defendants who allegedly hoped to seek asylum in Taiwan. Court sources said the trial will concentrate on the motives of the hijack.

PRESS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S PLANNED VISIT

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK291417 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korea 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Visit to South Korea: We Hope It Will Be an Occasion for Building an Anti-Communist Fortress Through the Unity of the Free World Camp"]

[Text] The official announcement about the visit to South Korea by Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, carries great significance in that it has raised the international status of our country, the anti-communist fortress of the Far East, one level higher. The traditional friendship and ties of the leaders of the two countries of south Korea and the United States has been continuously maintained under the special conditions facing the two countries.

The two countries of South Korea and the United States, through the visit to Washington in February of 1981 by President Chon Tu-hwan, completely liquidated the "once uncomfortable relations" between the two nations, restored the traditional ties of solidarity, and, positively remaining conscious of their solidarity for the past 2 years, have pursued common interests in perfect order.

At that time, the South Korean and the United States leaders, in Article 13 of their joint communique, expressed the opinion that "the two nations' presidents, while forging efforts between the two nations for international cooperation in the Pacific basin areas, would closely consult with other friendly Asian nations, too, not confining the efforts to themselves." It is analyzed that President Reagan has decided to embark on his Asian tour now to materialize his promise. President Chon and President Reagan of the United States, starting from the early days of assuming power, exchanged between them the individual confidence and friendship between leaders, and the strengthening of the political ties between the two nations based on that confidence is evaluated to have made a large contribution toward the internal and external stability and development of the Fifth Republic.

Viewing the course of development of relations between South Korea and the United States thus far, previous U.S. presidents, whether they were Democrats or Republicans, visited South Korea, and expressed in deeds the strong will of the United States toward the stability of the Korean peninsula.

General Eisenhower, the then president-elect, visiting our country in the 1950's, President Johnson of the Democratic Party in the 60's, and President Ford of the Republican Party and President Carter of the Democratic Party in the 70's, each visited Seoul, had summit talks, and firmly strengthened the relations between the two countries of South Korea and the United States.

A visit to South Korea by the U.S. President, in the form of returning a visit to Washington by our nation's president, further deepens its significance. That being the case, President Reagan's visit to South Korea this time may be enough to be accorded historic in that his visit comes on the year that opens the second century of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the United States and marks the 30th anniversary of the signing the mutual defense treaty between the two countries. The United States, in signing the South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty in 1953, put on paper its firm commitment to the defense of South Korea and, in the course of handling the Korean war and dealing with the division after the war, has carried out due political responsibility. It seems that President Reagan, through his upcoming visit to South Korea, will confirm the firm resolve of the United States toward its new Far East defense strategy to be evolved in the 1980's while reconfirming the U.S. commitment toward the defense of South Korea, as noted above.

When Foreign Minister Yi visited the United States last May, President Reagan expressed satisfaction over the political development of our country and promised to exert efforts, one level higher, toward the contents and level of South Korea-U.S. security cooperation. Reagan's posture of having confidence in the politics in South Korea, is understood as an expression of his will to maintain and develop relations of an equal footing in international diplomacy as well as of his positive confidence toward the political development of our country. Further, we are convinced that President Reagan's visit to South Korea will positively affect the various international events to be held in our country, including the IPU congress.

Also, we understand that President Reagan, hailing from the State of California where he once served as governor, has favorable feelings toward the Pacific basin countries, particularly those in the Asian region, and already visited Seoul during his days as California governor in October 1971.

President Reagan knows better than anyone that the critical condition in the situation of Northeast Asia, centering on the Korean peninsula, is growing harsh due to the Soviet military buildup. Believing that, through consultation and discussion on the Far East situation between the two nations' leaders, a more positive policy for the stability of the situation on the Korean peninsula will be reviewed, we would like to point out that the United States continued and positive support of our efforts for peaceful reunification will, indeed, be the most basic factor for the stability of Northeast Asia.

The situation on the Korean peninsula today is one of mounting tension because the North Korean adventurism intensifies each day. President Reagan's visit to South Korea at such a time is expected to display a demonstrative enunciation at home and abroad that the South Korean and United States' unity and their strategy to counter any North Korean provocations is firm and determined.

Truly welcoming President Reagan's visit to South Korea, to be accompanied by visits to Japan and Indonesia, we hope and expect that his visit to South Korea will be one of deep significance for forging unity in the entire free world camp for defending the Far East fortress as well as the South Korea-U.S. unity.

## Reporter's Commentary

SK291154 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Jun 83 p 3

[Commentary by reporter Yim Tong-myong]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's planned visit to South Korea, Japan and Indonesia should naturally be grasped in the context of the U.S. global policy.

Since its inauguration, the Reagan administration, recognizing the importance of Asia more fully than any previous regime, has carried out its global policy. In particular, it has steadily increased military capabilities in Asia. One of its efforts toward this end is represented by its shift from the Carter administration's swing strategy to a reversed swing strategy. It has abandoned the strategic concept of transferring the U.S. forces in Asia, including the U.S. forces in South Korea, to the Middle East and the Mediterranean region in case of a dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union in these regions.

Instead, it has adopted the new strategic concept that the U.S. forces in northeast Asia will remain there to tie down the Soviet forces in this region in case of an emergency and that the U.S. forces in Europe will be transferred to the zone of dispute. This demonstrates a firm U.S. will to maintain security in northeast Asia. This strategic concept, however, is not sufficient, because the international situation in this region is not favorable for the United States or its allies.

Soviet military capabilities in the Far East have greatly increased; a chasm has been created in the cooperative system among the United States, Japan, and Red China -- which have had a common interest in an encircling strategy against the Soviet Union -- and Japan's military buildup has not reached the stage of matching the Soviet one.

Some observers say that the intensified antinuclear demonstrations in Europe, especially in West Germany, will affect U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, causing the United States to attach greater importance to Asia. Such being the case, the United States, through symbolic diplomatic activities such as a presidential visit, should solidify ties with its Asian allies and should demonstrate its firm will to the aggressors that threaten security in this region. Thus, it will thwart the aggressors' desire for provocations. The United States will achieve this by repeatedly clarifying its will to increase military capabilities in this region and to fulfill its pledge for this region.

Through his planned visit to three Asian countries, President Reagan will increase the positive appraisal of his diplomatic ability. Although President Reagan has had some troubles with European allies over relations with the Soviet Union, he has, nonetheless, maintained smooth relations with those allies to some extent. People say that President Reagan is not as well versed in overall Asian affairs as in Japanese affairs.

Reagan is assigned the difficult task of improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Judging from various signs shown so far, we foresee a great possibility that the United States will try to improve its relations with the Soviet Union by making a breakthrough in the U.S.-USSR talks for reducing strategic weapons.

To achieve this end, the United States will likely acquiesce to the Soviet transfer of SS-20 missiles from the Soviet-Europe boundary to the Far East. This is what both Japan and South Korea most dread. What is needed in this regard is trust in the United States by its allies in the Northeast Asian region. Through his visit to three Asian countries, President Reagan will win trust as far as the U.S. fulfillment of its pledge for this region is concerned.

If we narrow President Reagan's planned visit to Asia to visit to South Korea alone, the diplomatic significance of the visit to South Korea does not dwindle in the context of the U.S. global strategy.

Formally, the purpose of President Reagan's planned visit to South Korea is to return President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States in February 1981. The significance of this visit, however, is that it assumes the nature of supporting the position of South Korea or of the South Korean Government.

Planning to host such an international function as the meeting of the IPU in October this year, South Korea is very afraid of the North Korean puppets' provocations designed to hinder this meeting. It is crystal clear that, under circumstances in which the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il hereditary system has been internally challenged, the North Korean puppets dread the enhancement of the international position of South Korea through the hosting of the international function, attracting international attention.

Because of the fact, in addition to the IPU meeting, South Korea will host the general meeting of the IMF in 1984, that the pope will visit South Korea the same year, and that it will host the Asian Games in 1986 and the Olympics in 1988, Kim Il-song has heightened tension between North and South Korea by trying to dispatch armed agents to South Korea to prevent the hosting of the IPU meeting.

We believe that, such being the case, President Reagan should extend firm support to the South Korean Government. Since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the Reagan administration has calmly expressed its expectations about and demand for the peaceful transfer of power sought by the South Korean Government and has officially extended firm support for it.

Judging from this, we can see that Reagan's planned visit to South Korea is designed to express the feelings of trust for the political development pledged by the South Korean Government and to contribute to political stability in South Korea.

It is in this context that we would like to view the Reagan administration's continuous political support for the South Korean Government in the face of the criticism of the U.S. policy on South Korea from some social segments in the United States.

Because there are no specific pending issues between the United States and South Korea, Reagan, through his visit to Seoul, will further consolidate existing ties between the two countries and will demonstrate these ties at home and abroad.

#### NORTH ACCUSED OF OPPOSING FAMILY REUNIONS

Unification Minister on TV Program

SK030225 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Eleven years ago this month, Koreans were buoyed by a "mistaken" hope for inter-Korean rapprochement and eventual unification to end the pain of the territorial division already 27 years old by then.

It all started with the surprising announcement, simultaneously in Seoul and Pyongyang, of the "South-North Joint Communiqué" of July 4, 1972, driving the entire peninsula into bewilderment, and at the same time hope for their future.

The statement calls for peace on the peninsula, exchanges between the South and the North, and other projects to prevent "military incidents" on the peninsula.

The hope surely was misplaced because the North Korean regime, haunted by the illusion of unifying the peninsula on their terms, refused to abide by the agreement turning down repeated calls by Seoul for dialogue with plausible excuses.

This year, the agony of the territorial division is greater and the anguish is all the more acute because of the tearful reunion realized by hundreds of dispersed families thanks to a campaign by the KBS-TV.

Minister of National Unification Son Che-sik, who proposed to North Korea a set of 20 pilot projects, including the "reunion of separated families," in February last year [1982] emphasized that reunion should be realized on humanitarian grounds, transcending the difference of ideologies and systems.

In an interview with THE KOREAN HERALD, Son said, "I hope the KBS campaign will eventually lead to also involve dispersed families in North Korea."

He asserted that families displaced in the South and the North should be allowed to exchange letters, photos and meet in person even before the unification. He pointed out that he has proposed these projects and that the Pyongyang regime has turned a deaf ear to them.

"I think North Korea may have videotaped the program for viewing only by North Korean leadership. This program should reach the North Korean public who, unfortunately, have television sets with fixed channels," the unification minister remarked.

The nation will observe the 11th anniversary of the issuance of the joint communique tomorrow with a statement calling for the Pyongyang regime to abide by the spirit of the historical document and come to the conference table. It is certain that North Korea will respond with the usual political propaganda, slandering the South.

As Minister Son said, unification is a Herculean task which could be accomplished by repeatedly knocking on the tightly closed door of North Korea, with patience and devotion.

#### Further on TV Campaign

SK040356 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP) -- After painful separation for over 30 years since the Korean war, no fewer than 1,000 South Koreans have been dramatically reunited with their lost family members by a special reunion program arranged by the state-run KBS-TV in commemoration of the 33rd anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean conflict.

The program designed to help locate members of those Korean families separated during the three-year war, was launched last Thursday by KBS's national network. Those who wish to trace down their lost families were invited to appear on the program, carrying a panel showing names, addresses and describing the circumstances that led to the separation.

The four-hour program resulted in the reunion of 36 people, and this initial success led to a spate of requests by other separated families that the program be kept on, so that they can also find their lost brothers and sisters, husbands and wives.

Interrupting pre-scheduled programs, KBS authorities extended the program around-the-clock and it is now on its fifth-day run, with 533 reunions arranged. Apart from these touching happy reunions, however, there are about 24,500 people who are still anxiously waiting for their lost kin to appear.

For those who do not find their missing families this time, KBS plans to air similar programs in the future and carry out a campaign to reunite such families in cooperation with the Korean Red Cross Society.

It would require cooperation on the part of North Korean authorities, however, for the campaign to bear a far-reaching fruit, for countless families still live in separation in the two parts of Korea with no visits or travel allowed across the demarcation line since the end of the Korean war in 1953. North Korea has repeatedly rejected Seoul's proposal to launch a joint campaign to reunite such families.

Commenting on the KBS program, ruling Democratic Justice Party spokesman Kim Yong-tae Monday urged North Korea to accept South Korea's standing call for inter-Korean cooperation to reunite separated families.

In a statement, he said the program has "dramatically displayed a national craving for the reunion of such families." "We urge North Korean authorities to accept our call for inter-Korean cooperation on this matter from the humanitarian standpoint."

Meanwhile, Rep. Kim Hyon-kyu of the opposition Democratic Korea Party also called for inter-Korean cooperation in reuniting separated families, and said the program has reminded South Korea that "the tragedy of the Korean war still lingers on in our lives."

#### Government's Diplomatic Moves Outlined

SK051242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government plans to initiate diplomatic moves to bring about the reunions of Korean families whose members are separated in South and North Korea because of the Korean war, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday.

The decision to make such moves followed a highly successful special program by the state-run KBS-TV to reunite separated families, a rare television feat which was brought into limelight.

So far, 830 reunions of South Korean families separated since the Korean war (1950-53) days have been arranged by the special program, which is now on its sixth day of live transmission. Over 9,000 people have appeared on the program, the first of its kind in Korean history, with panels showing the names, ages of their missing kin and describing the circumstances that led to the separation.

The sources said Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok will convene a special meeting Tuesday afternoon to discuss possible steps to arrange reunions of separated Korean families in South and North Korea.

According to the sources, such steps could include exercising pressure on North Korean authorities through the International Red Cross and third countries. North Korea has repeatedly rejected South Korean initiatives aimed at reuniting separated families.

In addition, the sources said, the government is considering making further moves aimed at reuniting Korean expatriates in mainland China and the Soviet Union with their relatives in South Korea.

## Prime Minister Backs Campaign

SK050314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP) -- Inspired by the success of a special television program to reunite South Korean families separated during the Korean war, the government plans to set up programs to arrange reunions of such families on a lasting, systematic basis.

At the same time, the National Unification Board is working on a concrete proposal to be put forward to North Korea to reunite families who live in separation in the two parts of Korea.

During a visit Monday to the state-run KBS-TV headquarters which is broadcasting a special live program to reunite separated families, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop instructed Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui to work out "ways to promote the reunion of separated families on a lasting basis."

Eight-hundred-thirty reunions of families separated during the three-year conflict (1950-53) have been arranged so far by the KBS-program, which is now on its sixth consecutive day of transmission.

So far, over 9,000 people have appeared on the program, the first of its kind in Korean history, with a panel showing the names, ages of their missing kin and describing the circumstances that led to the separation.

The prime minister said the government will lend maximum support to programs designed to reunite separated families.

Meanwhile, National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said the government plans to elaborate on its standing call to North Korea for inter-Korean cooperation to reunite separated families. North Korea has repeatedly rejected such offers.

Son specifically cited the exchange of mail and photographs and telephone communication between members of separated families as possible projects that could be proposed to North Korean authorities.

On Monday, a spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party said it contemplates the establishment of a registration center for separated families, computerization of data relating to such families, and regular transmission of reunion programs through the state-run radio and television network to arrange reunions of separated families in cooperation with the government.

Meanwhile, KBS is considering continuing its live broadcast program for separated families for the time being. A spokesman for the network said it still has about 27,000 outstanding applications for appearance on the program. He said KBS plans to grant the requests of these and future applicants seeking their missing kin, using daytime idle hours.

## Red Cross Head's Appeal

SK060255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP) -- The Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) Wednesday urged its North Korean counterpart to come to the conference table without conditions to discuss the reunion of Korean families living in separation in South and North Korea because of the Korean war.

In a statement, Yu Chang-sun, president of the KNRC noted that North Korea has so far rejected all South Korean initiatives aimed at reuniting dispersed families. He said reuniting 10 million Koreans separated from their families would be the way of realizing humanitarian brotherhood, transcending ideology and social systems.

"No preconditions should be attached to our offer," Yu said. "North Korean Red Cross authorities unilaterally boycotted the channel of humanitarian dialogue with the KNRC."

Yu's statement came at a time when over 1,000 reunions of South Korean families separated because of the Korean conflict (1950-53) have been arranged by a special live program launched by the state-run KBS-TV last Thursday.

Yu reminded the North Koreans that, in national liberation day message last Aug. 15, President Chon Tu-Hwan assured North Koreans and Korean expatriates in communist countries that they are free to visit South Korea and that their safety in South Korea will be guaranteed.

#### 12TH CABINET RESHUFFLE SAID TO BENEFIT ECONOMY

SK060732 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday appointed former Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun as deputy premier-economic planning minister, replacing Kim Chun-song. He also named former Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok home affairs minister.

Presidential spokesman Hwang Sun-pil announced So Chung-hwa, former home affairs minister, will become new secretary general of the Advisory Committee for Peaceful Unification Policy.

Outgoing Home Affairs Minister No Tae-wu was known to be the president's choice as new president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, a job currently held by Kim Yong-shik, former ambassador to Washington. Deputy Premier Kim has resigned "for personal reasons," spokesman Hwang said.

The partial Cabinet reshuffle is aimed at pushing ahead with the national task of creating an advanced motherland more "effectively and intensively", the presidential spokesman said.

In view of the present economic conditions which are changing more favorably than envisioned in the current 1982-86 economic-social development plan, the new cabinet lineup is expected to carry out economic policies with greater confidence, Hwang said.

Hwang said he understands that President Chon Tu-hwan, effecting the 12th Cabinet shakeup since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic in 1981, exercised prudence in picking the most suitable and competent men who can meet the nation's expectation.

#### New Cabinet Members Profiled

SK060756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP) -- The brief profiles of the incoming ministers are:

Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister So Sok-chun -- born in 1933 in Songju, North Kyongsang Province -- graduated from Seoul National University in 1960 with a B.A. in diplomacy -- vice economic planning minister in 1980 -- commerce-industry minister 1980-82 -- research councillor for the Korean Development Institute 1982-83.

Minister of Home Affairs Chu Yong-Pok -- born in 1927 at Haman, South Kyongsang Province -- graduated from Japan's Taitosen Aviation School in 1943, U.S. Air Force college in 1956, and law college of Seoul's Dankook University in 1959 -- Air Force assistance chief of staff for personnel and operations 1957-60 -- commander of fighter wing in 1960 -- superintendent of air academy in 1963 -- commander of Air Force Logistics Command in 1966 -- Air Force vice chief of staff in 1971 -- Air Force chief of staff in 1974 -- minister of national defense in 1979 -- president of Spinners and Weavers Association of Korea in 1982 -- president of Korean Anti-Communist League.

Secretary-General of the Advisory Committee for Peaceful Unification Policy So Chung-Hwa -- born in 1932 at Chungmu, South Kyongsang Province -- graduated from law college of Seoul National University in 1955 -- director of inspection, the South Kyongsang Provincial Government in 1961 -- deputy governor of Kyonggi Province in 1968 -- deputy governor of South Cholla Province in 1971 -- deputy mayor of Pusan City in 1972 -- governor of South Chungchong Province in 1974 -- vice minister of home affairs in 1976 -- deputy director of Central Intelligence Agency in 1980 -- minister of home affairs in 1980-2 -- adviser to the National Unification Board.

NO TAE-WU TAKES CHARGE OF OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

SK060755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul, July 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday nominated Home Minister No Tae-u as the president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), replacing Kim Yong-shik. The 52-year-old No served as the minister of state for political affairs in 1981 after retiring from active army service as four-star general in the previous year. In 1982, No was named as the country's first sports minister before being transferred to the home minister in the same year.

SOUTH KOREA GIVES UP TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SK050850 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Jul 83 p 9

[Text] Korean tennis, which is the strongest in Asia in real ability, is revealing its weakness in diplomacy. In the general meeting of the International Tennis Federation (ITF) held in Tours, France last June, the ROK returned this year's Asian tennis championships, arousing controversy. The general meeting of the ITF held in Mexico in September last year had decided that the Asian tennis championships in 1983 would be held in October in Seoul. However, at the meeting of the Asian Tennis Federation (ATF), which was held following the general meeting of the ITF, the member nations of the ATF ignored the resolution of the ITF general meeting and decided that the ATF general meeting in 1983 will be held in Hong Kong.

It is customary that the ATF general meeting is held in the country hosting the Asian championships. It seems that ignoring such customary practice and breaking the commitment of last year by the member nations of the ATF was largely because of the influence of Red China. The ROK, thereupon, by reason of carrying through the resolution of the ITF general meeting, returned the championships as well. The tennis association made its presence on the diplomatic stage without preparations or counter-measures, and, when things did not go smoothly, it gave up the international event as well.

Tennis association Vice President Yi Mu-ung, who returned home on 2 July, said that, although the championships had been returned the ITF assured that the world junior ranking tournament will be held [in the ROK] and added that the expenses earmarked for the championships will be used for the promising junior players to participate in international events. Critics indicate that returning the championships is a short-sighted and inflexible decision for the host country of the '86 Asian Games and the '88 Olympics, regardless of whether Red China participates in it.

INDOCHINESE COOPERATION CONFERENCE ENDS

BK051242 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jul (SPK) -- The first conference of chairmen of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese commissions for economic, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation closed this afternoon after 3 days of work. The participating chairmen were Tang Saroem, Maisouk Saisompheng and Dang Thi. Ngo Dien and Thongpeng Souklaseng, Vietnamese and Lao ambassadors to Kampuchea respectively were also present.

In his closing address, Tang Saroem praised the success of the conference which was held in an atmosphere of solidarity and particular friendship. He highly praised the participants for their efforts in achieving these successes.

In the name of the Kampuchean Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation, Tang Saroem presented his best wishes for good health and success to leaders of the LPDR and SRV parties and states.

In the afternoon of the same day, and in the presence of Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, the three chairmen of the commissions for cooperation signed two documents: the program of economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam; and the protocol on the statutes of relations between the commissions for economic and cultural cooperation of the three Indochinese countries.

In conclusion, a reception was organized in the evening at the Chamka Mon state guesthouse in honor of the participants at the conference. Ngo Dien and Thongpeng Souklaseng, ambassadors of Vietnam and Laos respectively, were among the guests.

Communiqué Issued

BK060640 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1446 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jul (SPK) -- This afternoon, Tang Saroem, Kampuchean chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation, gave a press conference on the result of the conference of chairmen of Kampuchea, Lao, and Vietnamese commissions for economic, cultural, and technical and scientific cooperation held in Phnom Penh from 1-3 July. A communiqué was issued at the end of this press conference. We reproduce the full text of the communiqué as follows:

Under the terms of an accord of the Indochinese summit held in Vientiane last February, the first conference of chairmen of Kampuchea, Lao, and Vietnamese commissions for economic and cultural cooperation was convened in Phnom Penh from 1-3 July.

Participating in this conference were: Minister Tang Saroem, chairman of the PRK Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; Minister Maisouk Saisompheng, chairman of the LPDR Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation; and Minister Dang Thi, chairman of the SRV Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation.

Cheasoth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, addressed the opening speech of the conference.

After 3 days of intensive work in an atmosphere filled with fraternal solidarity, confidence, and mutual understanding, the three chairmen discussed the objectives of economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation, as well as a number of

important political principles concerning cooperation among the three countries. The chairmen also signed two documents: the program of economic, cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation; and the protocol on the status [les status] of relations among the three countries. They were also unanimous on the following points:

1. The three Indochinese countries have a tradition of solidarity and mutual aid in all fields in the common struggle against the imperialists for national liberation. As they have become independent and sovereign, they have continued to cooperate and help each other in the restoration and development of their respective economies, in the stabilization of life, and in national defense. Facing the attempts of aggression staged by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in all fields, which is aimed at weakening and dividing the three Indochinese countries, it is even more necessary to reinforce and widen the economic, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation among the three countries. This is an objective aspiration aimed at safeguarding the people's life and consolidating the united force in order to help each other more in the victorious construction of socialism and in the safeguarding of revolutionary gains in accordance with the real situations in each country. This act completely conforms with proper measures taken by countries upholding progress, independence, and socialism in the world.
2. Due to the broadening and strengthening of relations of cooperation and mutual aid, each of the three countries can increase its ability to rely on its own forces and to profit from its manpower and natural resources, material foundations, technology, and strong points. All this will satisfy the growing needs of the working masses and lead to the building of socialism.
3. In order to strengthen and safeguard national independence and successfully build socialism in each country, the three Indochinese countries intend not only to join closer together each passing day in all fields, but to make the most of the solidarity and cooperation in all viewpoints with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in contributing to the strengthening and the defense of the world socialist system.

Our three countries also agreed upon the principles in the development of relations of economic and technical cooperation and in reception of aid and assistance from the countries and organizations in the world based on respect of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in one another's internal affairs and mutual advantage. The three countries are always prepared to widen economic, cultural, scientific, and technical relations with other Southeast Asian countries to transform this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The conference of the chairmen of the commissions for economic and cultural cooperation of the three countries was thus glorified with brilliant successes.

During their stay in Phnom Penh, the delegations of the Vietnamese and Lao commissions for economic and cultural cooperation were received by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers. These delegations declared that they were satisfied to be able to see the rapid rebirth of the Kampuchean people led by their party and government and to see the irreversible situation in Kampuchea stabilizing and improving every day.

The Vietnamese and Lao delegations expressed their sincere thanks to the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Kampuchean Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation for creating favorable conditions and facilities in order to make this conference successful. Thanks were also extended to Kampuchean comrades for their warm and fraternal welcome.

BOU THANG GREETS SOCIALIST BLOC COUNTERPARTS

BK051414 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the army-peace solidarity day on 19 June, our PRK Ministry of National Defense received warm greetings messages from various fraternal socialist countries. On behalf of the KPRAF, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the PRK, sent messages of thanks to the defense ministers of these socialist countries.

In his message to Comrade General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense of the SRV, Comrade Bou Thang stressed:

On behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I extend profound thanks and gratitude to the CPV for giving wholehearted support both materially and by sending the outstanding sons and daughters of the Vietnamese people to carry out the noble internationalist duties for our people. For example, immediately after the liberation of our country, the Vietnamese comrades distributed hundreds of tons of their food rations to our needy people. The great sacrifice made with a lofty spirit of internationalism by the Vietnamese volunteers for our people and country is so valuable that it cannot be repaid even with the most valuable things in this world. Moreover, the comrades have provided most valuable and significant experience to our KPRAF.

In his message to Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, marshal of the USSR and minister of national defense, Comrade Bou Thang stressed:

Availing myself of this opportunity, I thank the party, government, people and armed forces of the USSR for their most effective support in all aspects which have enabled the Kampuchean revolution to score great achievements in all fields, particularly in strengthening and developing our armed forces. I wish the officers, noncommissioned officers and combatants of the USSR armed forces good health, powerful strength and success in all their noble tasks for the defense of world peace.

In his message to Comrade Martin Dzur, CSSR defense minister; Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, acting minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of national defense of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Col Gen Lajos Czinege, representative of the defense minister and secretary of state of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Bou Thang expressed profound thanks to them and stressed:

I am convinced that the relations of friendship and solidarity of our armed forces will always strengthen and develop in the common interests of our peoples, that is, peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, Comrade Soy Keo, deputy minister of national defense of our PRK, also sent messages of warmest thanks to the armed forces of various fraternal socialist countries.

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM PRAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE

BK051310 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The delegation of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace led by Dr Yit Kimseng, minister of public health and chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Peace, returned home safely on the morning of 4 July after attending the World Conference for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War held in Prague, the capital of the CSSR.

Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were many cadres from the foreign and health ministries.

At the same time, the delegation of the Kampuchean Center of the Asian Buddhist Council for Peace led by its chairman, Superior Bonze Tep Vong, also returned to the fatherland after attending the same conference.

COMMUNIQUE ON COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING CITED

BK060518 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0426 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 July (SPK) -- According to a communique, the PRK Council of State recently held a plenary meeting in Phnom Penh in the presence of its chairman, Heng Samrin. Two reports, one from the Council of Ministers and the other from the Justice Ministry, were presented at this meeting. A certain number of important problems were also raised during this meeting, the communique added.

VODK REPORTS SRV, USSR 'EXPANSIONIST STRATEGY'

BK020720 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "If Vietnam and the Soviet Union Can Swallow Kampuchea, What Would Happen to the Security of Southeast Asia?"]

[Text] On 28 June, when addressing the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz expressed concern over the Soviet military buildup in Vietnam. He stressed that the Soviet military buildup at Cam Ranh and Danang military bases in Vietnam is a factor adding confusion and worsening tension in Southeast Asia. The strategy of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in this region is to rule over Southeast Asia, and then the Soviet Union will expand to dominate the southern part of the Asia-Pacific area and the eastern part of the Indian Ocean in order to gradually and successively implement its strategy to dominate the whole world. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are carrying out this planned strategy -- their basic strategy --systematically. They implement it through military, political, deceitful diplomatic maneuvers, smiles and threats, and all kinds of subversive activities. In implementing this strategy, Vietnam and the Soviet Union are one in their fate.

1. Vietnam and the Soviet Union unite in waging a war of aggression against Kampuchea. Many hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops armed with and backed by Soviet weapons and tanks are waging a barbarous war of aggression in Kampuchea in an attempt to demolish Democratic Kampuchea and include Kampuchea in the Indochinese Federation. Then they want to use this as a stepping stone and forward post to advance and commit aggression in Southeast Asia to control the Malacca Strait and expand to the Asia-Pacific area right to the eastern part of the Indian Ocean.

2. Along with providing support and taking part with Vietnam in committing aggression in Kampuchea, the Soviet Union has set up military bases in Vietnam, in particular at Cam Ranh and Danang. Through these bases at Cam Ranh and Danang, the Soviet Union has rapidly increased its military forces in the region and posed a direct and serious threat to the security of the region.

3. If Vietnam and the Soviet Union can swallow Kampuchea, what would happen to the security of Southeast Asia? Once Vietnam and the Soviet Union have conquered Kampuchea, they will certainly push forward. Once Kampuchea is swallowed, their stand in Indochina will be strengthened.

Therefore, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will advance toward the south in a situation where they would have the advantage and more strength than at present and also with more favorable conditions. They will push forward by using policies of smiles and threats, military tactics and subversion, and through setting up fronts which they have taken a long time to prepare in other countries in the region. They will create confusion and gradually force these countries to retreat.

However, so far, Vietnam has been bogged down on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea. Vietnam and the Soviet Union are unable to continue to forge ahead in accordance with their planned strategy of aggression and expansion. This is because the Kampuchean people and the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have been resisting and struggling more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the Kampuchean battlefield. The Democratic Kampuchean forces, which have been persistently struggling against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors for almost 5 years, have become an iron pin stuck across the Vietnamese throat and have stopped them from swallowing Kampuchea and advancing further. This is why the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet masters, and their accomplices have made every effort to quickly remove this iron pin from their throat and to take measures to rapidly destroy the Democratic Kampuchean forces so as to allow them to commit aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia quickly.

If Vietnam can do this, and first of all, if Vietnam can destroy Democratic Kampuchea, what would be the danger for countries in this region, such as those in Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and so on? And what is the implication for the countries in the world which are related to this region? If Vietnam and the Soviet Union can carry out the above-mentioned strategy, they will be strengthened in having a greater strategic advantage over the Western world which will create more confusion there. And through this situation, the Soviet Union will strengthen its position in Afghanistan and push further south to become master of the Persian Gulf, get hold of the oil sources in the Middle East, and, finally, strangle the Western world.

Therefore, the Kampuchean problem is closely related to the Afghan problem and the strategy of aggression and expansion of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the region and in the whole world. In this situation, the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield in Kampuchea to defend and safeguard the Kampuchean nation, race, and people is, in fact fact, a contribution to checking the strategy of aggression and expansion of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, as well as a contribution to safeguarding peace and stability in the area and the world. This is why countries in the region and those whose interests in the region have paid attention and actively and constantly provided support and assistance to the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea. They all realize that once Democratic Kampuchea has fallen, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will certainly move further south. Therefore, they know that they must provide support and assistance for the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea and contribute to their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. This will make it more and more difficult for the Vietnamese until, finally, they will be compelled to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN resolutions. Then, Kampuchea will recover peace and security, and countries in this region will be exempt from threats from Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

SRV TRUCK CONVOY AMBUSHED NEAR PAILIN 11 JUN

BK051009 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] On 11 June our national army and guerrillas ambushed six Vietnamese trucks moving from Pang Rololem to Pailin on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield.

One of the six trucks was set ablaze when it hit our landmine near the Kandie Hao banana plantation. We set ablaze two other trucks 300 meters from Kandie Hao. We killed 9 Vietnamese soldiers on the trucks and wounded 15 others.

In summary, we killed or wounded 24 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 3 trucks, 2 RPD's, 2 B-40's, 7 AK's and materiel on the trucks. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Pailin-Route 10 battlefield!

VODK REPORTS SRV POSITION TAKEN IN KAMPOT

BK010207 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] On 22 June, our national army and guerrillas attacked and took control of a Vietnamese company position at (Alo), on Route 3 in Chhuk District, Kampot Province. We killed 9 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 7 others for a total of 16 casualties. We seized an RPD machinegun, nine AK's, and a quantity of other materiel, and took complete control of this position. The next day, the Vietnamese enemy came to inspect its garrison and hit our mines; five Vietnamese soldiers were killed, including a company commander, and two others wounded. In all, we killed or wounded 23 Vietnamese soldiers, seized an RPD machinegun, nine AK's, and a quantity of materiel. We completely controlled this company position.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people in Chhuk District, Kampot Province!

VODK CITES DESERTION OF SRV SOLDIERS IN KAMPOT

BK030235 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Report on desertion of Vietnamese soldiers in Kampot and Chhuk Districts, Kampot Province]

[Text] 1. On 30 May and 7 June, 64 Vietnamese soldiers posted at Dei Kraham and (Chamka Sak Buon) positions in Chhuk District, Kampot Province deserted and returned home to Vietnam.

2. On 10 June, 13 Freshly arrived Vietnamese soldiers posted in Thmei Village, Chhuk District, Kampot Province deserted and returned home.

3. On 10 and 12 June, six Vietnamese soldiers posted in Stoeng Kaong and Chakrei Ting in Kampot District, Kampot Province deserted and returned home.

4. On 12 June, 20 Vietnamese soldiers posted in Chamka Svay, Chhuk District, Kampot Province deserted and returned to Vietnam.

5. On 20 June, another 20 Vietnamese soldiers posted at (Ta Ken) position in Chhuk District, Kampot Province also deserted and returned to Vietnam.

In all, between the end of May and mid-June, 123 Vietnamese soldiers deserted from Chhuk and Kampot Districts, Kampot Province. The reason was that they cannot endure the war in Kampuchea because they have to live underground and witness increasingly and incessantly strong daily attacks from the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. Therefore, they are not going to die and leave their families behind at home. While they are still alive, they pack up and flee and return home to Vietnam to be reunited with their families.

LPRP MESSAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN PARTY ANNIVERSARY

BK040500 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1454 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 July (SPK) -- On the occasion of the KPRP's 32d founding anniversary, the LPRP Central Committee sent a warm greetings message to the KPRP Central Committee. The message said.

During the past 32 years, the KPRP, by developing the glorious traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party, has led the Kampuchean people in an uncompromising and persevering resistance war full of sacrifices. In the end, this resistance war led to victories over the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and recently resulted in the toppling of the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. It has also thwarted all attempts of annexation and aggression by the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, thus inaugurating a new era of independence and freedom for the Kampuchean people.

After praising the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in all fields, particularly in the defense of revolutionary gains, the message stressed:

The great victories of the Kampuchean people strengthened the Kampuchean revolution, contributing to the reinforcement of the particular solidarity and multifaceted cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and significantly contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The Lao party and people are elated to see the particular militant solidarity and the multifaceted cooperation among the three Indochinese peoples flourish and Indochinese solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries become closer every day, the message concluded.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREETS JARUZELSKI'S BIRTHDAY

BK060606 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jul 83

[5 July greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and national defense minister of the Polish People's Republic]

[Text] On the occasion of your 60th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP, the LPDR Government and in my own name, I am very happy to extend my best wishes and congratulations to you, comrade. The Lao people are well aware of your contributions to the building and consolidation of the Polish People's Army; to the strengthening of unity within the Polish United Workers' Party; to the struggle to defend Poland's revolutionary gains and resist the sinister maneuvers and schemes of the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries in trying to pull Poland out of the socialist family; and to the solution of the economic and social problems of Poland, thus normalizing the situation in the country and firmly taking it along the path of socialism.

On this auspicious occasion, I wish you, comrade, good health and fine achievements in fulfilling your high responsibilities.

I wish the Polish people greater victories in building developed socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

May the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between Laos and Poland be further strengthened.

COOPERATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PHNOM PENH

BK051710 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 July, the delegation of the Lao commission for economic and cultural cooperation among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, led by Maisouk Saimsompheng, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and chairman of the commission, returned to Vientiane after attending a meeting on commission, returned to Vientiane after attending a meeting on commission work held in Phnom Penh from 1 to 3 July. During the meeting, the delegations of the three countries signed an agreement on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation, and a protocol on the work regulations regulation of the commissions of the three countries. The meeting -- the first of its kind -- was held with the aim of enhancing the spirit of the joint communique of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane in late February.

Welcoming the delegation at Wattai Airport were Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the party Central Committee and minister of trade, and a number of deputy ministers and high-ranking cadres concerned. Neou Samom and Nguyen Xuan, respectively PRK and SRV ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, were also at the airport to welcome the delegation.

'GUERRILLA' ACTION IN VIENTIANE PROVINCE CITED

SK011339 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Profoundly understanding the two strategic tasks of firmly defending the country and building socialism, implementing the 1983 plan adopted by the local guerrilla battalion command, and emulating to attack the enemy and defend and maintain peace and stability in their locality, the fraternal guerrillas of Na Gnao village, Meun canton, Feung subdistrict, Vang Vieng District, Vientiane Province, recently endeavored to surmount obstacles and gloriously fulfilled their duty.

Based on the spirit of uniting with singlemindedness to carry out their obligations toward the country, they have taken the initiative to defend their homeland and carried out patrol missions day and night. During the period, they scored a commendable achievement -- they attacked the enemy forces once, killing four of them, wounding two others, and capturing some equipment. These guerrillas continue to carry out their patrol duties.

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS TO PRAGUE -- Vientiane, June 16 (KPL) -- A delegation of Lao Committee for World Peace Defence [CWPD] led by its president, Singkapo Sikhottchounlamani, on June 15, left here to attend the World Peace Council's congress which is being held in Prague from June 21 to 26. On the same occasion, a delegation of Asian Buddhists Association for Peace [ABAP] of the Lao PDR led by its president Venerable Thongkhoun Ananthasounthon, who is also president of the Lao Unified Buddhists Association [LUBA] also left here to participate in the abovementioned congress in Prague. The ABAP of Laos will additionally take part in the conference of the executive council of the Asian Buddhists associations for peace, which is being held in Moscow from June 28 to 30. Bidding farewell to the delegations were Savang Chanthepha, vice-president of LCWPD, and Venerable Phong Samleuk, vice-president of LUBA. Ladislav Kocsis, Czechoslovak ambassador to Laos, was also present at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 16 Jun 83 BK]

SAIYUT RETURNS FROM VISIT TO U.S. 4 JULY

BK050803 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon returned to Bangkok last night from a visit to the United States where he attended a ceremony to install the new commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific forces Adm William Crowe Jr.

Gen Saiyut had represented Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in his capacity as the defense minister at the ceremony.

Gen Saiyut said he expressed his gratitude to the U.S. military officials for helping Thailand.

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE WITH U.S. BEGINS 6 JULY

BK060256 Bangkok THE NATION REVIT in English 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] More than 10,000 Marines and sailors from the U.S. Seventh Fleet and their Thai counterparts from the Thai Air Force and Navy will take part in one of the biggest Thai-U.S. joint military exercises which begins today in the Gulf of Thailand.

A senior naval officer said the three-week joint exercise will concentrate on sea, submarine and air wars. About 30 vessels, 19 aircraft and 24 helicopters will be deployed in the exercise.

Rear Adm Phirom Nitsaphan of the Royal Fleet, who is the director of the joint exercise, code-named "Cobra Gold '83," told THE NATION that the joint forces are the largest ever mobilized for such operation.

Assault landing, underwater demolition and mine-sweeping are also part of the joint exercise which was described by Rear Adm Phirom as the "biggest Thailand had ever participated with any country."

The joint exercise will take place in the Gulf of Thailand while the assault landing will be launched on the eastern coast and Thepa Beach in Songkhla on July 22 and July 27 respectively.

The joint exercise which was the second of its kind to be held between Thailand and the U.S. in the Gulf of Thailand, is designed to improve their capabilities of the Thai Air Force and Navy in their defence against invasion from the sea. It will also promote coordination between the armed forces of the two countries in such warfare.

A similar joint exercise of a smaller scale, "Cobra Gold '82," was also held in the Gulf of Thailand last year.

Rear Adm Phirom said about 4,000-5,000 personnel from the Thai Air Force and Navy are participating in the exercise. He said Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon had been invited to preside over the joint exercise.

Representatives of the mass media will on July 12 be flown to Songkhla to observe the joint exercise.

"We hope that the exercise will help our people improve their experience and capabilities in the fields they are responsible," said Rear Adm Phirom.

ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON SHULTZ' ASEAN TOUR

BK051500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jul 83

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "Washington Is Plunging Into a New Losing Gamble" -- date not given]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has just ended his 5-day tour of Southeast Asia during which he held talks and meetings with the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers in Bangkok. Observers of world situation remarked: The outstanding and overall thrust of this tour of Southeast Asia by Mr. Shultz was that he left no stone unturned to blow off steam against Vietnam and the Soviet Union and to conduct divisive operations, attracting ASEAN to side with the United States in opposing Vietnam, sabotaging the dialogue, and causing a tense atmosphere of confrontation between ASEAN and Vietnam and other Indochinese countries.

In Manila, as well as in Bangkok, besides harping on the familiar tune that Vietnam has invaded Kampuchea and must unconditionally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Mr Shultz became an impudent deceiver when he fabricated the false evidence of Vietnam's so-called crimes in Kampuchea. He further played the role of a barrister to defend Beijing by asserting that the Kampuchean issue is not a problem between China and Vietnam and that China does not pose a threat to Southeast Asia. What is unbelievably absurd is that, according to an AFP report on 29 June, Mr Shultz further contended that Vietnam had cooked up the story about troop withdrawal and that, in fact, it only moved its troops and did not withdraw them.

He publicly denied the obvious fact that had even been recorded in the ASEAN countries' joint communique. He stated that the United States and China would support the so-called tripartite coalition government. He tried to drive and pressure Thailand and other ASEAN countries into continuing to oppose Vietnam by guaranteeing that the United States would cooperate closely with ASEAN in the anti-Vietnam struggle.

Mr Shultz' anti-Vietnam stance was also manifested in his meeting with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in Bangkok, on the eve of the trip by the latter to Hanoi. Shultz expressed his regret over this inappropriate visit by Mr Bill Hayden and said that Australia would be wrong to resume aid to Vietnam.

Also in Bangkok, with a view to causing hostility and suspicion among the American people and world public about Vietnam's humanitarian policy toward the issue of American MIA's, Shultz also accused Vietnam of withholding a considerable number of skeletal remains of the U.S. soldiers killed during the Vietnam war.

Public opinion observed that such an attitude of resentment and hostility toward Vietnam permeated the U.S. secretary's tour of Southeast Asia. This attitude of Mr Shultz is completely in line with the policy of the Washington administration, which has colluded with Chinese expansionism and the regional ultrarightist forces to oppose Vietnam for the past several years.

All the objective and honest observers of world situation can clearly see that the current tense and unstable situation in Southeast Asia is being caused by Beijing and Washington, which have colluded with each other to implement the colonialist and expansionist policy in this region. They have cooperated with each other in their strategic operations against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries and have lent a hand to the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries in opposing the Kampuchean people.

The fact that Washington has publicly given military aid to Bangkok by recently shipping to Thailand and even to the Thai-Kampuchean border a large volume of weapons and ammunition worth hundreds of million dollars, is irrefutable evidence of the U.S. hostile policy toward Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, causing a tense situation in the region.

It was not just a coincidence that Shultz' tour of Southeast Asia took place at the time when the situation in Kampuchea was becoming increasingly stable. The genocidal Pol Pot corpse, which is disguised under the label of a tripartite coalition government, is in danger. The trend for dialogue between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries is developing. Public opinion has become increasingly aware of Vietnam's stand which reflects a just cause, goodwill, and constructive proposals for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

It was mainly out of fear in the face of such a situation that the Reagan administration sent Shultz to the ASEAN foreign ministers' forum to instigate an anti-Vietnam move. Ten years since its defeat in Vietnam, when it was forced to take a major backward step from this region, Washington is now plotting to return to Southeast Asia.

However, the post-Vietnam theater of operations and situation in Southeast Asia is now completely different from the previous one. The formation and vigorous growth of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea which are advancing to socialism is the fundamental and decisive factor in strongly influencing the development of the movement for national independence and peace, and in resolutely opposing imperialism.

We all know that the Washington ruling circles have deeply desired to revenge Vietnam at a time when they are trying to return to Southeast Asia. Their plots based on their collusion with Beijing to eradicate the revolution in the three Indochinese countries are only an illusion which is worse than their previous attempt to annex Vietnam and other Indochinese countries by an war. Just as THE WASHINGTON POST remarked: They are plunging into a new losing gamble.

#### PLANS AFOOT TO MARK USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK241045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jun 83

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 24 June]

[Text] Today, NHAN DAN carries at the top of its front page a directive of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat on celebrating the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The directive says:

This year the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples will be celebrating the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- 3 January 1978-3 January 1983. The signing of this treaty was a momentous event marking a new period of qualitative development in the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples. The treaty created new and favorable conditions for broadening and deepening the Vietnamese-Soviet relations of cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of pure socialist internationalism. It has also demonstrated the great strength of Vietnamese-Soviet solidarity in the face of the insidious schemes and threats of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, imperialism and other international reactionary forces.

Since the signing of the treaty, the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union has developed in all fields -- political, economic, cultural, educational, and so forth. At present, the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union are making every effort to consolidate and enhance the results of this cooperation. This is an important task of great significance for the two peoples, especially our people in national construction and defense as well as in stabilizing and gradually improving the people's living standards.

The Secretariat, therefore, has decided to solemnly organize the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in conjunction with the celebration of the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution by applying the following measures:

1. Carry out propaganda and educational work to enable our people to fully understand the spirit of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty and its great significance for the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples as well as its international significance.
2. Introduce the great achievements recorded in implementing the treaty and important events in the fields of political, economic, cultural and educational cooperation. Through this measure, efforts will be made to further consolidate and develop Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and promote the socialist emulation movement in the economic and cultural sectors and in various Vietnamese-Soviet friendship projects.
3. Apply various measures to solemnly celebrate the anniversary and practically show the sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese party, state government and people of the Soviet Union for the great and effective support and assistance they have been giving to our people. This is to reaffirm that solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is the cornerstone in the foreign policy of our party and state.

On this occasion, we must review the implementation of the treaty over the past 5 years so as to seek forms and measures to further increase the effectiveness of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in all fields.

MOSCOW SUMMIT, PRAGUE PEACE ASSEMBLY HAILED

Hanoi Meeting

OW021824 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- A grand meeting was held here this evening in support of the joint statement of the summit meeting of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty and to welcome the success of the Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, the peace committee and the Communist Party Committee of Hanoi.

Representatives of public offices, mass organizations and various strata of the Hanoi population attended the meeting. Also in attendance were the ambassadors or charges d'affaires a.i. of socialist countries here.

The Presidium of the meeting included Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Le Quan Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, lawyer Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly, vice president of the World Peace Council, president of the Vietnam Peace Committee, and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the recent Prague assembly.

Following the opening speech by President Huynh Tan Phat, lawyer Phan Anh delivered the main speech. He said: "The world situation has become extremely tense because U.S. imperialism and the other bellicose forces are feverishly stepping up the arms race, frenziedly opposing the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and preventing the just struggle of other nations.

"Together with the United States, the Japanese militarists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with other reactionary forces are causing tension and confrontation in the Far East, Southeast Asia and South Asia. This situation demands that all nations in the world uphold vigilance and close their ranks in the struggle for peace and life on our planet. The Soviet Union's peace policies, especially its commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the proposal of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty on the signing of a treaty on non-use of force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations are so many demonstrations of the goodwill and high sense of responsibility of socialism towards the destiny and security of mankind."

Phan Anh went on: "The Southeast Asian peoples' struggle against the reactionary policies of imperialism and expansionism for peace and stability in the region and for the sovereignty and genuine independence of the countries in the region is an integral part of the common struggle of all peoples for international peace and security. The Vietnamese people pledge together with peace-loving people all over the world to do their best in the persistent struggle to safeguard peace and life, and be determined to foil all schemes and acts of imperialism to provoke a nuclear war."

#### Party-State Pronouncement

OW021640 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 2 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Vietnam today issued a statement acclaiming the joint statement of the summit meeting of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty on June 28. The statement reads in full as follows:

"Faced with the growth of the forces of peace and revolution, the U.S. imperialists and the other bellicose forces are stepping up the arms race, conducting propaganda campaigns against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, interfering in and threatening the independence and security of nations, causing crises of an explosive character in various regions, and critically straining the world situation. Particularly serious is that the Reagan administration, under the false charge of a threat by the Soviet Union, is intensively forcing and prodding its allies to implement the plan of deployment of new medium-range missiles of the United States in Europe, while deadlocking all negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation and reduction strategic weapons. In fact, the United States is trying by every means to reverse the present balance of strategic forces, to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union, undermining the military detente which has been formed in Europe since the mid-70's in an attempt to change the political reality in Europe in favour of the United States.

"Obviously, this is a dangerous trend which has visibly increased the danger of nuclear confrontation in Europe and which is liable to bring about a nuclear catastrophe that might exterminate the whole mankind together with our planet.

"Europe has been the hotbed of two world wars. To struggle against the arms race, for disarmament, against a nuclear war, and to prevent the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West European countries is an urgent task of primary importance clearly associated with the struggle of all nations for peace, national independence and social progress.

"That is actually why the world today is witnessing a powerful movement of peace which is developing on an unprecedentedly large scale in all continents, particularly in Europe and right in the United States, this movement is drawing hundreds of millions people of all nationalities, political affiliations, religious and skin colours in a resolute struggle against the danger of a nuclear war and for disarmament, particularly against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West European countries.

The growing strength of the Soviet Union and the (?socialists) serves as a strong support for the peace movement and for world peace. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are persistently pursuing their principled policy of peace while unceasingly heightening vigilance, determined to foil all schemes to alter the present balance of forces, and at the same time repeatedly put forth peace initiatives of great importance aimed at reducing tension, preventing the danger of nuclear confrontation, solving international disputes through negotiations and achieving peaceful coexistence. Reaffirming their programme of action put forth in the Prague political statement on January 5, 1983, the statement of the state and party leaders of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty on June 28 once more reflects the persistent stand, the high sense of responsibility and the goodwill of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. These statements have met the profound aspiration and vital interests of nations. They have gone and are going deep into the hearts of thousands of millions of people and strongly encouraging the struggle of the world people for peace and life, against nuclear war.

We firmly believe that today all nations and progressive mankind have enough strength and will to prevent the danger of a nuclear war. The important thing is that the whole mankind must act with determination to defend civilization and their own existence.

Having undergone decades of war, still having to cope with a type of multi-faceted war of sabotage conducted by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese people are strongly attached to peace and are unremittingly struggling for a stable and durable peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The people, the Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam warmly welcome and fully support the proposals of the Moscow meeting of party and state leaders of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty aimed at quickly ending the arms race and eventually realizing disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and in the immediate future at reaching agreement on the possible cancellation of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, reducing the number of the existing medium-range missiles and ensuring the nuclear balance on a lower level on the basis of equal and equitable security acceptable to both sides.

Upholding the banner of peace, national independence and socialism, side by side with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, closely uniting with the Soviet Union, the other countries in the socialist community, the revolutionary and peace forces across the world, the Vietnamese people are determined to struggle and foil the policy of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists of creating tension in Southeast Asia, and to strive for a peaceful, stable, cooperative and friendly Southeast Asia, thus making a worthy contribution to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

#### NHAN DAN Editorial

OW031731 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[NHAN DAN 1 July editorial: "Correct Stand, Full of Sense of Responsibility, for Peace and Life"]

[Text] From Moscow has again reverberated throughout our planet an earnest and sincere call for peace: the joint statement by the top party and state leaders of the socialist countries who attended the 28 June meeting in the capital of the Soviet Union.

Being the focus of attention of mankind's public opinion, this document is a new manifestation of the goodwill and cool-headed and wide-aware attitude of the seven socialist countries that attended that meeting, in view of the current tension in the world, and

has further underlined the high sense of responsibility of the fraternal countries vis-a-vis the destiny of all nations. The Moscow statement is also a quick, positive answer to the pressing appeal of the world assembly for peace and life and against nuclear war that just ended with great success in Prague.

Through an analysis of the current situation in Europe and in the world as a whole, the socialist countries attending the Moscow meeting drew the attention of mankind's public opinion to the increasing danger of a nuclear war as well as its tragic consequences, while acknowledging the ever-stronger determination of all peoples and progressive and peace-loving forces to struggle for an end to the arms race and for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. The socialist countries stressed that negative factors in international relations were still having a strong impact, thus worsening the tension. What has happened and is happening lends credence to this assessment and to the conclusion of the political declaration passed at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries held early this year in Prague.

The Moscow statement has again pointed out that the cause of the danger of nuclear war is the militarist, bellicose policy of U.S.-led imperialism. With their overt schemes of seeking to achieve military supremacy, retrieving lost positions, and counter-attacking the socialist countries and the movements for national and social liberation, the United States and some of its allies have embarked upon an unprecedented arms race, swelled their military budgets, developed all types of weapons -- nuclear and conventional, strategic and tactical -- and expanded their military network on land, at sea, in the air, and in space. They are interfering in the internal affairs of the socialist countries; creating hotbeds of tension in many areas; conducting undeclared wars against a series of independent countries; obstructing the solution of global issues of an economic, social, environmental, and ecological nature and so forth.

Along with performing these acts, the U.S. imperialists, while paying lip service to peace, are, in effect, deliberately checking any progress in the arms limitations and reductions talks in Geneva and Vienna. Such events in the world situation cannot but worry us. The Moscow statement has further consolidated our realization of the very grave danger to mankind created by warlike militarism and has motivated us to constantly heighten vigilance and resolutely struggle to repel that danger.

The burning issue facing mankind is how to check the increasingly dangerous situation and stop the trend toward a world catastrophe. The participants in the Moscow meeting stated their countries' unchanged stances of resolute opposition to the arms race and the use of war in resolving world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism.

Just as is said in the Moscow statement, mankind requires pressing, effective measures for repelling the danger of war, moving the world situation in the direction of detente, and sanitizing relations among nations. Reiterating the extensive program of action presented in the 5 January Prague political declaration, the leaders of the fraternal countries emphasized that the most expeditious end to the arms race and the switch to disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, are the key issue of our times, and voiced their determination to do their utmost to implement these essential objectives in order to preserve peace, civilization, and life on earth. In that spirit, the socialist countries attending the Moscow meeting proposed the elimination, primarily through negotiations, of the danger of nuclear confrontation in Europe. To this end, it is necessary to make Europe free of medium-range and tactical nuclear arms and, for the immediate future, to reach an agreement this year on the cancellation of the deployment in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles and to determine the appropriate level of reductions of existing medium-range missiles in Europe in order to ensure a balance at a lower level.

The fraternal countries proposed that talks be begun promptly on prohibiting the deployment of any kind of weapons in outer space; that a freeze be implemented without delay on the nuclear arms of all the nuclear powers, primarily the USSR and the United States; that direct talks be begun immediately between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty organization in order to reach an agreement on not increasing military spending as from 1 January 1984 and on specific measures for the reduction of that spending in the subsequent period; that a practical examination of the proposal for a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the NATO and Warsaw Pact states be embarked upon; that nuclear-free zones be set up in Europe; and that the Madrid meeting be completed speedily and with positive results, thus bringing about confidence in Europe.

All men of conscience can see that the socialist countries' stand is very correct and just. The measures brought up by them are practical, fair, and reasonable. They respond to the vital interests of all nations, open the way to a solution to the current tension, and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war. The Moscow statement is in full agreement with the appeal of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War that has just ended in Prague. This proves that the foreign policy of the socialist community countries is in accordance with the thoughts, sentiments, and aspirations of the masses of mankind. The militarist and warlike forces in the United States and a number of NATO countries are pursuing a reactionary policy that sharply contradicts the basic interests and aspirations of the peoples in Europe and the rest of the world.

Mankind will never accept a policy of arms race and confrontation. It also resolutely rejects the warmongers' fraudulent argument that the arms race serves the interests of peace.

The only correct way to build a durable peace is to put an immediate end to the arms race, limit and reduce armaments, and eventually carry out total and thorough disarmament under strict international control. This can be achieved only through negotiations and the utmost efforts of the parties engaged in the talks, which must be held in a frank and positive manner and work out measures aimed at creating an atmosphere favorable for the trend of dialogue.

The Reagan administration and a number of U.S. allies in NATO have shown no sign of any desire to follow the aforementioned direction. In fact, the talks on the limitation and reduction of arms are deadlocked, while the danger of a nuclear war caused by warlike forces is increasing with every passing day. World public opinion cannot but come to the conclusion that the Reagan administration's words about "peace" and "serious negotiations" are false maneuverings, while the U.S. acts concerning the arms race, war preparations, and crusade are true. This attitude toward mankind is, indeed, most irresponsible.

Our people warmly welcome and fully support the just stand, and practical and imperative measures propounded in the Moscow statement. We regard the outcome of the Moscow meeting as a new and important contribution to the struggle for peace and life, against nuclear war.

The Moscow statement manifests the fraternal countries' faithfulness to the commitments in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and their sincere determination and high sense of responsibility in doing their best to eliminate the danger of nuclear war in Europe, and for peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Along with the masses of mankind, we resolutely demand that the United States and the other NATO countries abandon their extremely dangerous arms race and sincerely engage in negotiations to eliminate confrontation and make detente a continuing and ever-expanding process. As stressed by the Moscow statement, the United States and the other NATO countries should be sober and objective in face of the current dangerous situation and draw sensible conclusions.

By continuing their current attitude, they will only bring upon themselves a crime against mankind and will certainly be resolutely opposed by all of mankind.

Our people acclaim and fully support the fraternal socialist countries' resolve not to allow other countries to win military supremacy in whatever circumstances. The peace forces are stronger than the warmongering forces. The Moscow statement has given the peace forces powerful encouragement to enhance their solidarity and to strive by all possible means for their pressing and long-term goals.

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH PRK, LAOS

OW051217 Hanoi VNA in English 0806 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 4 -- The first session of the presidents of Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese commissions for economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation closed in Phnom Penh on Sunday afternoon. During the session, the presidents of the three commissions discussed measures to further promote their economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation in the eighties.

An agreement on economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the three countries was signed. It was witnessed by Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. On Sunday evening, Chea Soth gave a reception in honour of the participants of the session.

COMMISSION PRESIDENTS MEET HENG SAMRIN, CHAN SI

OW051213 Hanoi VNA in English 0802 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 4 -- Heng Samrin, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, this morning had a meeting with Vietnamese Minister Dang Thi and Lao Minister Maisouk Saisompheng, who had just attended the first conference of the presidents of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao commissions for economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation held in Phnom Penh on July 1-3.

Heng Samrin, who is also general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, described the success of the conference as an "important contribution to the militant solidarity and multiform cooperation among the three peoples of Indochina." "This militant solidarity among the three fraternal people," Heng Samrin said, "actually means a strategic alliance to defend the gains of our revolution and to cope with enemy schemes." He said that however hard Chinese expansionism and its imperialist allies might try to undermine the revolution in Kampuchea, they would fail in the face of this great solidarity.

Dang Thi and Maisouk Saisompheng were also received by Chan Si, member of the P.R.P.K., Political Bureau and premier, before they left for home.

GOLD STAR ORDER CONFERRED ON POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

OW051709 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has decided to confer the Gold Star Order on Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

W. Jaruzelski, who is also chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic, is awarded for his great contributions to consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Vietnam.

PHAM VAN DONG CONDOLES MILIAN CASTRO'S DEATH

OW051729 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 5 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today sent a message of condolences over the death of Arnaldo Milian Castro.

The message, addressed to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, says:

"We are deeply grieved to learn of the death of Comrade Arnaldo Milian Castro, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., member of the Council of State, vice-president of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture, a veteran revolutionary fighter of the Cuban working class and people, and a friend of the Vietnamese people."

"On behalf of the C.P.V. Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I wish to convey my profound condolences to you, and to the party, the government and people of Cuba, and to the bereaved family."

HANOI DELEGATION VISITS NICARAGUA, MEETS ORTEGA

OW282145 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- A delegation of Hanoi capital led by Tran Vi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee, paid a friendship visit to Nicaragua from June 19-24.

It was guest of Samuel Santos, member of the Central Committee of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and president of the Council for Reconstruction of Managua.

The delegation was received by revolutionary Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Nguyen Van Nganh, Vietnamese chargé d'affaires a.i. was also present.

Daniel Ortega expressed his joy at the further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two peoples. He reiterated the firm support of the national front, government and people of Nicaragua for the Vietnamese people's struggle for national defence against the Chinese expansionists and for the building of socialism.

While in Nicaragua, the delegation had working session with the Council for Reconstruction of Managua and visited many production and cultural establishments.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN ON SIGNIFICANCE OF S.E. ASIAN TIES

BK050723 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says Australia must place a high priority over relations with Southeast Asia. He told a news conference in Hong Kong that the influx of refugees from Vietnam had illustrated that Australia was directly affected by events in the region. Mr Hayden said he believed that, in time, Australia's relations with the countries of Southeast Asia would become more significant than its alliance arrangements with the United States.

The Australian foreign minister returns home tomorrow from a tour which has included Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos. He is to visit Washington later this month for talks with the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, on the future of the ANZUS defense agreement between Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

HAYDEN RETURNS, DENIES REFUGEE REPORTS

BK060459 Hong Kong AFP in English 0437 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Sydney, Australia, July 6 (AFP) -- Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden today allayed rumours that Australia feared an influx of refugees from Hong Kong following the expiry of Britain's 99-year lease with China in 1997. Speaking here on his return from a 10-day trip to Asia which included talks with the Hong Kong Government, Mr Hayden said there was no truth in Australian press reports yesterday that he had voiced such concerns. He admitted that there could be a problem "if things don't work out successfully," but at the moment he was optimistic that the transition would go ahead smoothly.

From his understanding, China had given a clear undertaking that it would try to establish a separate isolated administration for Hong Kong so it would continue as a totally free market, capitalist operation. "Those sort of comments reassure people in Hong Kong and I am not about to discourage that confidence," he said. Mr Hayden said it was in Australia's interests to maintain this confidence. The second round of consultations between Britain and China is due to start on Tuesday.

Mr Hayden spent two days in Hong Kong during which he met with local business leaders and government officials, including acting Governor Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, Financial Secretary Sir John Brembridge and political advisor Robin MacLaren to discuss the future of the British colony and its effect on Australian interests.

NEW ZEALAND'S MULDOON LEAVES FOR HOME

BK251107 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Muldoon, has left Australia after an incident involving a breakdown in his aircraft which made his trip more expensive than planned. The fault in the aircraft, which brought Mr Muldoon to Australia, was discovered in Canberra. A second VIP plane, a Boeing-727 from the New Zealand Air Force, was sent overnight from Auckland to replace it and it was this aircraft which took the prime minister home. In the meantime, however, the fault in the first aeroplane, believed to have been in the hydraulic system, was fixed. It took off from Canberra on the home trip about 10 minutes after the substitute aircraft carrying the prime minister. Mr Muldoon spent 2 days in Australia during which he spoke with government leaders about the financial relations between the two countries.

MANILA PROTESTERS ACCUSE U.S. OF PESO FALL

0W040339 Hong Kong AFP in English 0315 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Manila, July 4 (AFP) -- Students and workers were holding a silent demonstration today in front of the closed U.S. Embassy to denounce the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and to charge the United States with dictating the peso's recent devaluation.

Some 100 members of the Philippine Committee for Development, Peace and Solidarity and the Pambansang Katipunang Manggagawa (National Union of Workers) were displaying placards and streamers across the wide boulevard fronting the U.S. Embassy, closed for the U.S. independence holiday.

An effigy of the [words indistinct] spokesman said was the "poor Filipino worker assaulted by the imperialism of the United States and the Marcos dictatorial regime" had been hoisted on one of the electric poles.

About five police vehicles were parked discreetly nearby, while the demonstrators were quietly standing in the sun with some members distributing [words indistinct] statements to the drivers of the many passing cars.

The statement said, "This devastating chain of reaction (the Peso devaluation, increase in fuel prices (?and) the (?recent) increase in commodities and services) has its root cause in the tightening foreign control over the Philippine economy."

"This control is very well concretized by way of the IMF and the World Bank, both U.S.-dominated...and serving giant global corporations," it said.

As of late this morning the vigil was continuing even though the demonstrators had not obtained a permit for it. A spokesman said that the protestors would remain as long as the police did not intervene.

STUDENTS HOLD ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION 4 JULY

0W041223 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 4 July 83

[Text] Hundreds of Filipino students and teachers staged a peaceful march in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest against the alleged American intervention in Philippine affairs. The demonstrators waved anti-American streamers, chanted slogans, and sang songs denouncing U.S. foreign policy.

The presence of anti-riot policemen prevented the demonstrators from getting close to the U.S. Embassy. However, the march caused traffic jams along Roxas boulevard.

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July 7, 1983

